

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

THE FAILURE.

The effort to make Kansas a Free State is, at length, under the present administration, a complete failure. Blindly, and selfishly the North has ever vainly attempted to stave off a conflict with the slave power. The people of the North, as they might enjoy present political aggrandizement and commercial prosperity, have submitted to the most shameful and degrading exactions, and shamed put off a terrible and final conflict with the slave power, leaving as an inheritance for their children the miserable alternative of degrading submission or a bloody conflict with the tyranny. And even of late, when the demands of tyranny become unbearable, and a reluctant resistance is forced upon them, those who baptize themselves as the friends of freedom, attempt with a miserable half-hearted and short-sighted policy to push off the contest; transferring it from themselves and the Slave States, to the far-off plains of Kansas. There the issue has been joined, the battle fought and freedom conquered.

The waters of the Kansas roll over the presses and types of the Free State papers. Their editors and co-operators are either fugitives from their families and sacked and plundered homes or lie imprisoned, all ball prohibited and charged with treason for simply affirming that Slavery does not exist in Kansas. The land reeking with the blood of scores of innocent citizens slain because they prefer freedom for themselves before slavery. So complete is the tyranny that even a minister of religion who boasts that he has reached for twenty years and never uttered a word against slavery is twice tarred and feathered because he declared himself in favor of Kansas as a Free State. Kansas is conquered by the arms of the South. No subversion will avail for those who have been laboring to make it a Free State. They are to be shot by the murderous Carolinians and Mississippian-Hung for treason or they must abandon the territory. The victory is complete and all the advantages of it are held and secured. Slavery by Pierce the most bloody and infamous murderer of them all. And so must end every conflict with Slavery while freedom attempts to maintain a union with it.

In so far has a righteous retribution fallen upon the people. They have consented to the enslavement of others and are themselves enslaved. The nation, Democrats and Republicans, yet continues its wicked ascent to this same crime—the enslavement of our millions of native-born citizens. What can we expect other than that this inevitable, natural retribution should be extended to the whole nation. In this light of the law of nature's righteous retribution, it looks to us far more probable that Slavery shall overspread the nation, crushing its cowardly and mean Northern supporters, than that Republicans in their false positions shall effectually check the aggressions of the Slave Power.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Last week in the House of Representatives devoted itself to Territorial affairs, though without making much progress for the relief of Kansas. This is indeed beyond the power of the congressional friends of that oppressed territory. They were however determined to press the question of the reception of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution to a vote though doubtful of the result as *Abolitionists* and *Know-Nothings* are likely to unite against it. And should it pass the house it will of course find no favor with a majority of the Senate. It is well however that the people of Kansas should have the moral influence of the vote of their friends in Congress.

Since writing the above we learn that on Monday the 30th ult., the final vote was taken on this question for the admission of Kansas and decided in the negative. Affirmative votes 106, negative 107.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the United States, providing a penalty of five hundred dollars and imprisonment for not less than two nor more than five years. He (Mr. Morrill) said there was but one dissenting vote in the Committee. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The Border Ruffian members of Congress desire of avoiding the influence of their acts upon the South, are attempting to make a show of restoration to Kansas. Such peace as tyrants always give their conquered victims. Senator Crittenden would do it by sending General Scott to sit quiet by marshal law. Senator Clayton would some of the objectionable features of territorial laws but leave slavery there in force. Even Mr. Toombs came with a pacific position of seeming fairness, but one which gives the settlers under the rule of slavery the chance of further responsibility before the election is desirous of an early adjournment. The state has resolved to adjourn on the 28th inst.

PROSECUTION OF RUMSELLERS.

The agitation on the liquor question in Salem continues. Some two weeks since a Vigilance committee was appointed by the citizens to collect necessary evidence and conduct prosecutions against the vendors. With praiseworthy industry have conducted the business committee to Salem. The Proprietors of the Farquhar House, standing two prosecutions, and being bound to court for trial on both, proposed to cease sale, and give their liquors on hand into the care of some person mutually selected by them for the citizens, who should dispose of it for law purposes, provided that while they thus abstained from the sale or giving away of the article in their premises, no more suits should be brought against them for past offenses; and this (Wednesday evening, the people assemble to hear the report of their Committee and take such further action as they may deem necessary in the premises, hope there will be no abatement of their zeal. Energy till the work is accomplished and the suppressed in Salem. We are informed by member of the Committee, that liquor is sold at Franklin House, at the West end of town, and at Bell's Mineral Water Establishment, and Lesters' Grocery, though, as yet, no prosecutions have been commenced against these offenders. We trust the Committee will prove no respectors of this.

THE WOMEN MOVING.—The women of Northern Lewis held a Convention at Chicago on the 10th and organized an association for the relief of the sufferers in Kansas, especially for the women and children. Mrs. Tracy Cutler has been in collecting funds for this object.

A NEW NAME FOR AN OLD PARTY.

The New York Evening Post, has been casting about for a short, euphonious, and properly expressive name for the most eminently proslavery party of the country now facetiously called Democratic. It announces the result of its inquiries and the reasons for its conclusion as follows:

We cannot undertake to conduct a Presidential canvass against a party without a name, and we have felt that the first thing to be done by the Republicans in the approaching struggle was to fix upon some striking characteristic and suggestive title by which to salute their adversaries, and at last we think we have found one which will meet the exigency precisely. We would designate them as the Bucaniers. The reason assigned for the change, is that—"The Union must be preserved." That the Buchanan party make its preservation their primary purpose while with the Republicans the Union is only a "contingency"—to be preserved, or "let slide" according as it aids or injures "other favorite crochets." This seems a strange reason when the very first plank of the Republican platform makes it the first business of the party to preserve the Union.

The Gazette would have been satisfied to have remained Republican had the slave-catching McLean been placed upon the track. If the Republican party could get rid of a few more just such friends, its character would be vastly improved. We give a specimen of its new born zeal in electorating for its old Democratic enemy Buchanan:

JOHN M'LEAN.—This pure and spotless patriot, eminent for his sentiments, his strong integrity, his national Patriotism was slaughtered without mercy at Philadelphia. Of course, such would be the fate of such a man in a convention ruled by Giddings and Greeley.

KEEP FOR THE PEOPLE. That Joshua R. Giddings, the special friend of Fremont, and accepting Greeley, the most influential man in the Republican ranks, had the infamous audacity to say, before the corpse of Henry Clay was consigned to the earth, that his soul was expiating its iniquity in hell! What whip will follow the lead of such a man?

GREELEY'S PHILANTHROPY.—A late number of the Tribune says:

"We care little how many miserable, disreputable vagabonds, are induced by the false representations of the filibustering agents, to go to Nicaragua for the yellow fever."

Certainly not; provided they are white men. A white man, now-a-days, is fit for nothing but food for yellow-fever. Let us all leave, and give the U. S. to the darkies!

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.—The man who drafted the Republican platform, is the man who said that Henry Clay was in hell! What whip will place his feet on it?

Speaking of a Lecture of Fredrick Douglass in Belfountain the Gazette says:

In the meantime, our town was thronged with hundreds of darkies and not a few disreputable men, perhaps, who could not have been prevailed upon to come so far to listen to an oration on other circumstances than to hear a negro speak. At 2 P.M. there was a general rush for the M.E. Church, and in a few minutes it was filled to its utmost capacity; and such a motley, piebald congregation, as man ever beheld in this place before. The doctrine of amalgamation was truly set forth in its incipient stages. Here you might have seen three white girls, and three colored ladies—there, three fellows, and three colored gentlemen, all seated together, shoulder to shoulder, in one common mixture.

From the National Anti Slavery Standard.

LINES

On reading the Account of the Purchase of a Slave in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BY FRANCIS D. GAGE.

Weep, weep, ye Christian people!
Let your souls in sorrow melt,
Over woes that crush the mother,
Over wrongs ye've never felt;
Pile the plate with gold and silver;
Free one violin from the grasp
Of the Christian lord and master—
Aye, one galling chain unclasp.

Sob aloud in pity, woman,
Child of wealth, in lace and flowers,
As you think of all the anguish
Of the slave girl's youthful hours;
Cast your jewels in, O mother!
What are gems and pearls to thee?
They will break a mother's fettors,
They will set the prisoner free.

Shout, shout for human freedom,
O ye Christians, long and loud—
Shout o'er the rescued stranger,
Of the deed ye may be proud!
Let the chorus swell to Heaven
For the one good work ye've done;
Ye have broke the bond of slavery
For one mother and one son!

But see ye not, behind her.
A dark despairing throng—
Three million human creatures,
Suffering slavery's curse and wrong?

Will your tears give hope and comfort?
Will your sobs assuage their pains?
Will your gold or silver buy them?
Will your jewels break their chains?

Were the million suffering mothers
On your pulpit stand-to-day,
Could your generous offerings help them,
Or tears wash chains away?

And the million sable fathers,
Who like? beasts must turn the sod,
Could your tears or gold redeem them
From the tyrant's galling rod?

And the million little children,
Could you see them chained and driven,
Like the young lambs, to the slaughter?

These dark-browed types of Heaven,
Could you buy them, could you save them
From their dark and fearful doom,
And, with hands of loving kindness,
Scatter sunshine o'er the gloom?

No!—but they to you in anguish
Cry for slaves more bold—
Than giving tears and pity;

Than your jewels or your gold;

To take your stand for freedom;

Men and women, true and strong;

Working bravely, working hourly,

Till ye right the fearful wrong.

"Ye have helped to bind our fettters?"

Goes the slave-tyrant ever forth;

"Ye have helped to bind our fettters,"

O ye freemen of the North!

Rouse ye Christians now from slumber,

Break the tyrant's chain and rod;

If ye will it, ye can do it,

Standing true to Right and God!

"The Baptist Ministers of Boston and vicinity,

sixty in number, met at Tremont Temple and

passed resolutions condemnatory of the assault on

Mr. Sumner; recognising him as an able and re-

liable expositor of the faith of Massachusetts;

approving of the course of his colleague, Mr. Wil-

son, under whose leadership the Boston church

had stood two prosecutions, and being bound to

the court for trial on both, proposed to cease

sale, and give their liquors on hand into the

care of some person mutually selected by them

for the citizens, who should dispose of it for law

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GONE TO HIS OWN PLACE.

Our Republican friends are rejoicing over the accession to their ranks of divers preachers which have hitherto supported the old Democratic party. Among our exchanges we find one, the Logan County Gazette, which has deserted the Republic for the Bucaniers. The reason assigned for the change, is that—"The Union must be preserved." That the Buchanan party make its preservation their primary purpose while with the Republicans the Union is only a "contingency"—to be preserved, or "let slide" according as it aids or injures "other favorite crochets." This seems a strange reason when the very first plank of the Republican platform makes it the first business of the party to preserve the Union.

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Miscellaneous.

For the Anti-Slavery Bugle.

THE IDEALS.

From the German of Schiller.

BY HOWARD WORCESTER GILBERT.

So willst du treulich vor mir scheinen, &c.

So wilt thou faithless from me part
With all thy glorious dreams so high,
With griefs and joys that filled the heart,
With all inexorably fly?

Can caught, sweet time, life's golden day,
The parting hour delay to me?

In vain!—thy haves still haste away
To that dark sea—eternity!

All quenched ere now those suns serene
That beamed upon my pathway fair;

The ideals, with entrancing mein,
Are melted in the silent air;

'Tis gone that sweet faith of a day,
In beings bright of which I dreamed—

To cold reality a prey

All that so fair and god-like seemed.

As erst with warm and long embrace
Pygmalion clasped the lifeless stone,

Till in the marble's death-cold face
Deep feeling glowed to meet his own—

So twined I Nature in my arms
With young desire, and her caressed,

Till she began, with living charms,
To breathe upon my poet-breast.

And sharing thoughts that in me burned,
The silent found a language dear—

The kiss of love to me returned,
And every heart-tone paused to hear.

Then lived for me the tree, the rose,—

With silver fall the fountain sang,
And e'en the soulless from repose

Awoke as round life's echo rang.

Then with almighty efforts spread
A restless soul the narrow breast—

In deed and word abroad to tread,
Panting for ay in wild unrest.

How fair this world was fashioned ere
The hidden beld was burst was seen;

How little hath unfolded there—

That little, oh! how poor and mean!

By bravest courage winged now,
O'erjoyed, in fancy's dreams at play,

Without a care to cloud his brow,

How sprang the youth life's way.

E'en to the blue air's palest star

Ambition bore him wild and free,—

Naught was so high and naught so far

But reached her wings its radiance!

To all how lightly he was borne,—

To him what burden was too sore?

How danced before life's car at morn

The convoy gay—and still before:

Love with her guerdon sweet was there.

And Fortune with her garland bright,

And Fame with starry crown so fair.

And Truth in sunlike splendor white,

But, oh! upon life's middle way

That convoy light were seen to flee!

They faultlessly turned their steps away

And one by one were lost to me!

Light-footed Faustina hastened fled.

Unquenched the thirst for love of youth—

And doubt's dark clouds their shadows shed

Around the sunny form of Truth.

I saw the holy crown of Fame
Defined upon the common brow.

Ah! all so soon—a fleeting name—

Vanished Love's time forever now!

And sterner grew, and yet more still,

The lonely and forsaken way,

And Hope scarce cast, through clouds of ill,

Upon my path her palest ray.

Of all that gay and joyous train
Who lingered loving, ever near,

Consoling me, 'mid shadows vain,

Unto the gloomy House of Fear?

Thou, Friendship, with thy gentle hand,

Who bearest every feverish wound,

Who shar'st life's burdens—mild and bland—

Thou whom I early sought and found.

And thou who glad her art wed,

While heavy storms are lowering there,

Dear Industry, unweared,

Slow toiling yet destroying ne'er,—

Who giv'st, tis true life's work sublime

But mite for mite, 'mid gloom and tears.

Yet from the mighty debt of time

Dost cancel minutes, days, and years.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN PARLIAMENT.

We mentioned some time ago the intention expressed by Lord Lyndhurst of giving, at some fitting occasion, his views on the matter of the legal condition of women in England. This opportunity offered itself on the 29th of last month, on the occasion of the Lord Chancellor (Granworth) moving the second reading of his Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill. Our readers perhaps know that in England man and wife can be unmarrried again only by the interposition of the omnipotence of Parliament; which, the lawyers say, can do anything except make a man a woman, or a woman a man. However this may be, Parliament is the only power of weight enough to make a man and woman two after the law has pronounced them one flesh. And the Parliament has restricted itself within very narrow limits as to the exercise of this act of sovereignty. Adultery is the only cause recognized as of sufficient gravity to justify a divorce, and the applicant for one must have obtained a decree of separation *a mensa et thoro* in the Ecclesiastical Court (the only remedy for the wrong the laws recognize), and also a verdict for damages in a suit at law. This, being a process costing from £100 to £1000, is one for the husband. During a century and a half, there have been but four divorces granted on the application of the wife. Two of these were cases in which the wife's sister was the party in the crime, and another that of Miss Turner, a young heiress, whom Edward Gibbon Wakefield abducted some five and twenty or thirty years ago and married.

The Lord Chancellor's bill proposed to erect a new tribunal, consisting of the Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and the Ecclesiastical Judge of Probate, to have charge of all matters between man and wife. This court to have the power of granting divorces *a vinculo matrimonii* with an appeal to the House of Lords, leaving the husband also his remedy at Common Law. The causes of the different degrees of divorce were not to be different from those now admitted, and the husband only was to have the right to claim a full divorce, the wife being left just in the condition the law now leaves her. Lord Lyndhurst very justly regarded this as a very one-sided and imperfect reform. He moved the reference of the bill to a Select Committee, to report such changes as might be thought advisable. His Lordship spoke in the space of two hours on the disgraceful state of English law, and records well. He described with great feeling the condition of a wife who had obtained a separation from bed and board for her husband's infidelity. If any personal property falls to her, it becomes his outright.

If real estate, he has a life interest in it. If she can anything, he may take it from her. If she be libeled or injured in any way, she has no right to sue at the law for redress. She can make no contract. Virtually she is an outlaw, and all for no fault of her own. And in action of *crim. con.*, the wife, though the party most deeply interested, can have no voice and no hearing. The husband may take a verdict by agreement with the defendant, and thus blast the character of his wife by collusion. This had been done in cases in which the innocence of the wife had been afterward put beyond the possibility of doubt. The case of Lord Byron, though not quoted by Lord Lyndhurst, illustrates the position of his stripes. Being separated from his wife, with an infant a year after marriage, Mr. Moore tells us if we are not mistaken, that he did not intend at first to take any portion of Lady Byron's property for his own use. But being much pressed for money, he did finally, and pretty soon, resort to it, and drew, we think, £4,000 per annum from her resources, for his purposes and those of his fair Italian friends.

Lord Lyndhurst claimed for women an equal right to be divorced from their husbands for sufficient cause, that men had to be divorced from their wives. And he would extend the causes of divorce beyond the single offense of conjugal infidelity. Gross cruelty, and other causes, could not be enumerated, but which ought to be sufficient to call for this relief, should be added, at the discretion of a competent tribunal. He cited the law of Scotland, where divorce, as well as matrimony, is on a totally different footing from what obtains in England, and its operation, to show that the ill effects which were feared by the more humane law, in such subjects were merely illusory. He might also have noted that of the States of which the law of divorce stands much as he would make it in England, and we apprehend that the marriage relation is as much respected, and the law of divorce as little abused, as in any country whatever. Of course, we speak only of the civilized parts of the country. How it may be in the barbarian regions of Slavery, where marriage is prohibited to more than half the inhabitants, we cannot affirm. Lord Brougham seconded the motion. He recited several cases of extreme hardship, and proceeded to say: "It was superfluous and impertinent to dwell a minute longer on these gross injustices, cruelties, and inhumanities, which were practiced upon married women under the present law. Unless some redress were afforded, we must be content to be held up to mankind as pretending to live in a civilized country, while really living under a system more barbarous and inconsistent with itself than existed in any other part of the world." Lord Redesdale was apprehensive of evil from too great facilities being allowed for divorces, while he admitted the demand for some redress. The Earl of Aberdeen was only opposed to the present system. He maintained the excellence of the working of the Scotch system of marriage and divorce, and affirmed that the Scotch law making acknowledgment of marriage before witnesses, followed by cohabitation, a lawful marriage, was founded in reason and justice.

A gentleman connected with the Government, and the editor of the *Kansas Journal*, has also just arrived here, and his representations of the actual state of things are distinct and much more alarming.

He reports that there is fighting in all the inhabited parts of the territory; that bands of marauders and murderers, called "law and order men," "Kicksap rangers," &c., are roving about the territory, killing the unsuspecting, and stealing or destroying all the property that is found unprotected. The free soil settlers, that is those who are adherents of the Topeka constitution, and who are opposed to the black code of the spurious Legislature, rally in small bands for defense, but with little hope of success, in opposition to the United States and territorial authorities, and the power of the State of Missouri.

But the most important fact mentioned by him is, that at least four or five thousand men are now being organized and armed in Missouri, for the purpose of a descent upon Kansas, and with the determination to drive out of the territory all the free soilers.

They will meet with little resistance, and expect none at all from the Governor or from the United States. They do not think that Col. Sumner will dare to interfere, even if so ordered, and if he does, they will drive him out of the territory, along with his family.

They expect the President to withdraw these troops, and send no more, and that is distinctly the course which the President has been advised within the last few days to take by the friends of the Atchison party—not only of Missouri, but of other slaveholding States. Two Southern Senators, very well known as ultra and violent in their opinions on this subject, have earnestly pressed the President to withdraw all the U. S. troops from Kansas, and leave the difficulty to be settled by the parties concerned. Should this course be adopted, or what is the same thing, if the troops, insufficient as they are in numbers, should take no decided part, the Missourians and their Southern allies, under the command of Major Buford, will soon have exclusive possession of the territory. The North might not readily acquiesce in this procedure, and might throw a large force into Kansas, and thus would be commenced a civil war, in which the whole country would soon become involved.

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